

EL PASO HERALD

Established April, 1881. The El Paso Herald includes also, by absorption and succession, The Daily News, The Telegraph, The Tribune, The Graphic, The Sun, The Advertiser, The Independent, The Journal, The Republican, The Bulletin.

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS AND AMER. NEWS PUBLISHERS' ASSOC. Entered at the Postoffice in El Paso, Tex., as Second Class Matter.

Dedicated to the service of the people, that no good cause shall lack a champion, and that evil shall not thrive unopposed.

The Daily Herald is issued six days a week and the Weekly Herald is published every Thursday, at El Paso, Texas, and the Sunday Mail Edition is also sent to Weekly Subscribers.

Business office Bell 115 Auto. 1115
Editorial Rooms 2020
Society Reporter 1019
Advertising department 116

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Daily Herald, per month, 60c; per year, \$7.00. Weekly Herald, per year, \$2.00. The Daily Herald is delivered by carriers in El Paso, East El Paso, Fort Bliss and Towne, Texas, and Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, at 40 cents a month. A subscriber desiring the address on his paper changed will please state in his communication both the old and the new address.

COMPLAINTS.
Subscribers failing to get The Herald promptly should call at the office or telephone No. 115 before 6:30 p. m. All complaints will receive prompt attention.

GUARANTEED CIRCULATION.
The Herald bases all advertising contracts on a guarantee of circulation. The circulation of this paper is more than twice the circulation of any other paper in the El Paso, Arizona, New Mexico or West Texas papers. Daily average exceeding 10,000.

The Association of American Advertisers has examined and certified to the circulation of this publication. The details of such examination is on file at the New York office of the Association. No other figure of circulation guaranteed.

No. 97 *Refugee* Secretary.

The Clam and the Baby

CONGRESS at its last session defeated a bill appropriating \$1500 for the use of the bureau of education, in child study; immediately afterwards \$15,000 was appropriated for studying clams. This fact, ridiculous as it sounds, serves to emphasize the contrast so often drawn between the broad activities of the general government in behalf of agriculture and fisheries, and the almost total neglect of measures to protect the health and living conditions of the human breed.

Improvement is becoming manifest in this direction, however. Some of the best statistical work that the government has ever undertaken is that being done in the mortality division of the census bureau. The studies there being carried on in the causes of disease, the comparative immunity of different ages, the effects of climate and of living conditions, etc., will without doubt result in arousing the pride of the various states and cities and bring about active contests for the places of honor.

An excessively high death rate indicates poor government, in that there is manifest neglect of sanitary conditions; it is impossible to escape this conclusion.

The formal opening of the Rio Grande project can probably be counted on for the fall of 1914. This date should be preempted now by El Paso so that no other important event in the southwest would be scheduled to interfere with it.

The doctors do not know by what method of infection the terrible disease known as infantile paralysis is transmitted, but the conviction is growing that every case should be subjected to rigid quarantine. The disease is one of the great mysteries of the medical world. Two grandchildren of George M. Pullman are now desperately ill with it; it appears chiefly in rural districts, affects the richest and the poorest, and in perhaps a majority of cases, leaves permanent marks of partial disability where death does not immediately result.

The South Is the Great Surprise

SOUTHERN cities almost without exception show a much higher percentage of increase during the last decade than during the decade from 1890 to 1900. Birmingham, Ala., increased five times as fast in the decade just closing as in the previous decade; Nashville, Tenn., increased six times as fast as before, and Richmond more than ten times as fast. The big manufacturing cities of the east have held their own or a little better, but the tremendous growth of population in the south, especially in the southern cities, has been the great surprise of this census.

The states whose population count has been completed show a curiously constant rate of increase. These percentages seem to belong to the various states as vitally characteristic. Comparing the rate of increase for the last decade with the previous decade, Rhode Island shows respectively 26 and 24, Michigan 16.1 and 15.6, Delaware 9.5 and 9.6, Vermont 3.6 and 3.4, Massachusetts 20 and 25. The great growth throughout the United States has been in the cities and in the manufacturing centers, while the rural population has been stationary or has decreased.

It is time that the fee system were finally, completely, and forever abolished in the public offices of this city and county. It is all right to collect fees for certain classes of service, but every public official should be paid a fixed wage or salary.

Improvement of the municipal water system will go steadily forward, and the burden will be more equitably distributed than it ever could be under private ownership.

Tucson, Ariz., reports that there has been only one day this whole year on which the sun has failed to shine at some time during the day. El Paso is putting up a pretty brand of weather for the fair, too.

The business men's organizations of El Paso will combine to fight the evils of the keno games over the river. Every dollar that goes over there is withdrawn from the legitimate trade channels of El Paso. El Paso wage workers are the principal patrons of the games.

Prevention rather than cure of disease is fast becoming the chief object of the medical profession. The time may come when the doctors will constitute a corps of highly skilled sanitary police, and will feel as much chagrin at the development of a case of disease as a conscientious policeman does at the escape of a prisoner.

The Schools At the Fair

THE exhibits of the public schools at the fair are as usual among the most interesting there. They are displayed in better shape this year than ever to facilitate ready inspection and best to impress the visitor with the high standards of excellence maintained in the El Paso schools. Visitors will be especially interested in noting the fine work that is done by the Mexican children, especially in the lower grades, and by the negroes in their separate school. The work of the El Paso kindergartens is also especially noteworthy, for El Paso is one of the comparatively few cities where there is a regular kindergarten department in the public schools.

Pay up the little bills and help toward healthy circulation of money. The aggregate of little delinquencies means general tightness.

Send copies of The Herald back home to your friends and family; it will give them the clearest possible idea of the interesting things that are going on down here.

The new woman problem is really getting serious. A Los Angeles wife ordered her husband, a machinist, to go to the store for milk. He refused, and the wife shot him dead right under the eyes of his mother. Offhand, it seems that the punishment is a trifle severe, but it must be remembered that the men have always made the laws.

The merchants who habitually advertise in the El Paso Herald are the ones who are going to do the business during fair week. The Herald has done more than all other agencies combined to induce people of the southwest to come to El Paso to buy what they cannot buy at home, and the merchants will reap direct benefit from their advertising in this newspaper. The Herald through its immense out of town circulation is doing more to boost this city's trade than any other agency.

UNCLE WALT'S Denatured Poem

SOME birds their harpstrings deftly strike, and sing of roses and the like; of coral isles and starlit seas and birds whose plumage gilds the breeze, but when I sing at close of day, my song is of a bale of hay. O wondrous bale, that takes me back across the years on dreamy track to sunny fields where strong men wrought—the fields that idlers never sought. With wringing raiment on their backs they shaped their windrows and their stacks; I see and hear it all again, the cheery voices of the men, the thirsty with uplifted jugs, the horses straining in their tugs, the mower's clanking, rancorous roar, the glad march-home when day was o'er. And when the hay was cured and bright, and aptly named the mule's delight, they fed it to the press and made the bale for which my harp is played. Each handful of this fragrant hay suggests a long, long summer day of honest, wise, productive toil, of wrestling with the parent soil. No dreamers made this bulky bale; no trifling men or poets pale; no loafers placed the wire around, no lily fingers raked the ground, but men of might were there that day, and wrought to build that bale of hay. And so with lilting roundelay do I enshroud the bale of hay.

Copyright, 1910, by George Matthews Adams.

Over Morn

Kicking Railroads Out Of Politics the Issue In Nevada

Reno, Nev., Oct. 31.—Governor Dickerson was nominated in the primary election over his opponent, Frank Nicholas, by about four to one majority. Dickerson is finishing the unexpected term of Governor John Sparks, who died three years ago.

Dickerson was lieutenant governor. His administration has been marked by hostility toward the Southern Pacific Railroad company, he having raised their assessment in this state and

while it is practically conceded that Dickerson will be elected, still Oddie is developing remarkable strength and it may be a close fight.

Make Railroads the Issue.
The Democrats are making their campaign mainly on the railroad issue, while the Republicans are making theirs on the national issues. The senatorial fight between George S. Nixon, Republican, and Key Pittman, Democrat, is very interesting. Nixon is



GOVERNOR DICKERSON, Democratic Nominee.

TASKER L. ODDIE, Republican Nominee.

appointed a railroad commission that brought the long and short haul matter to a successful conclusion. Dickerson's fight this year is being made on the railroad question, the campaign cry being "Kick the Southern Pacific out of Nevada politics."

Oddie is a Mine Operator.
Tasker L. Oddie, the nominee for governor on the Republican ticket, is a mining operator at Tonopah. He won his election going out as an insurgent Republican and backing the machine candidate, Judge W. A. Massey. He made a personal canvass of the state in an automobile and won out by 120 votes. Oddie is very popular with the miners and has received great receptions all over the state. The campaign is getting warmer every day and

wealthy and has generally dictated who his opponent should be. This year there has been a fight with the direct primary changing things completely. Both men are now canvassing the state, making a bitter fight. The chances are that Pittman will be elected, figuring that the state will go Democratic on the present wave and the success which is being met with on the railroad question. The railroad question is important, owing to the fact that the Southern Pacific has had control of the state for years. The Western Pacific coming into the state has given some relief and shippers are turning the greater part of their business over to the new road, even going to great inconvenience in some cases in order to do this.

Madame Gregoire

(By J. H. Rosny.)

The Herald's Daily Short Story

"I HAVE no relatives, and not a single friend in all the world, who cares for me, even if it might well be to his advantage to do so." Trocart often used to say.

Whenever he said so, Mme. Gregoire opened her eyes wide with an expression of mild reproach and cooked one of his favorite dishes for supper. Trocart enjoyed his meal and thanked the good woman for her kindness.

"Don't mention it," she always replied. "I really could not care more for you than I do, even if you were my father."

Evidently he believed her, but to have relatives was to him the greatest blessing in the world and he soon began to complain that he did not have even a second cousin to whom he might leave his money, when he died, not a single Trocart, who would enjoy reading his papers containing the interesting story of the family for generations back.

Trocart was always talking about his papers, but he never showed them to anybody. Everybody knew that he had heaps of gold coins in his big trunk with its two immense padlocks which were so heavy that the combined efforts of Mme. Gregoire and her son-in-law, Hillelet, could not move it an inch.

It was strange that he who was so rich should be so stingy that Mme. Gregoire lost much money and she never ceased telling him how Mme. Tuille bought rancid butter and meat that had been spoiled being too long on exhibition in the butcher's windows. Trocart listened to her with a smile while he was munching deliciously broiled chicken or a slice of her homemade peach pie, and after dinner he always had coffee with brandy or cordial.

The day after such a treat, Mme. Gregoire and her son-in-law went to Trocart's room and tried to lift the trunk and their faces beamed when they could not make it budge.

Several years passed and Trocart's debt to his landlady grew larger every month, while he showed no inclination to die. At last he was attacked

by bronchitis and Mme. Gregoire nursed him as tenderly as if he had been her own father, though in her heart she hoped that this was the beginning of the end.

She wanted him to make a new will, however, and at last he consented to send for a notary public to whom he had the presence of two witnesses handed a last will and testament in which he made the delighted woman his sole heir.

At last she had reached the goal. It had cost her many struggles and many hours of misery, but this was all forgotten now.

A few days later her old boarder died and she ordered a fine funeral. At last the day came when Mme. Gregoire was allowed by the officials to open Trocart's drawers and closets and examine the treasures that had excited her mind for years.

With the exception of an easy chair and an old clock the furniture was all her own, so there was only the mysterious iron-bound trunk, and for several moments she and her son-in-law gazed at it and the two immense padlocks which guarded its precious contents. The keys were nowhere to be found and at last Hillelet, the son-in-law had to use a file to open the trunk.

It took several hours' hard work but at last the lid was opened. On top lay some old moth-eaten suits to which an envelope was pinned, addressed to Mme. Gregoire. Inside was a slip of paper on which was written that the date his debt to that kind and good-hearted woman.

"How nice of him," she exclaimed. She quickly threw the clothes on the floor, lifted the tray and nearly fainted when she saw that the trunk was filled with nothing but bricks.

LETTERS To the HERALD

(All communications must bear the signature of the writer, but the name will not be published where such a request is made.)

TEACHING BOYS TO GAMBLE.
El Paso, Tex., Oct. 31.

I was just reading in The Herald the merchants of El Paso would keep up the fight against keno in Juarez. A worthy fight, but let us hope that the candy raffles near the schools are not in the fight. A child buys a chance, he may get for 60 cents a 10 cent box of candy or he, if lucky, will get a 2 lb. box of candy for 20 cents. First lessons in gambling. Let us clean up at home first.

A Mother.

The Revolt Of the People; New Alignment Of Parties

VI and VII—CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGNS.

By Frederic J. Haskin

THE congressional election in the "off" year of 1826 resulted for the first time in the history of the country is returning to congress a majority definitely and violently opposed to the president, and his federal administration. This campaign also was remarkable in that it represented the first popular political protest of the plain people against what was known as "governing class." Its direct result was to overthrow the political aristocracy which was modeled on the lines of English practice, and which had ruled the country from the beginning. Its direct result was to establish the American system of political party organization, which in the course of years has developed a political oligarchy of greater and lesser bosses against whom insurgency now threatens destruction.

The movement which resulted in the triumph of the Jacksonian Democracy in 1826 had its definite beginning three years earlier. In 1820 Monroe had been elected president by unanimous vote. The congress elected in 1822 had 40 Democrats in the senate against eight opposition members, and in the house there were 141 Democrats as against 72 opposition members. The majority of these non-Democrats were known as Federalists, although many of them called themselves anti-Monroe Democrats. As a matter of fact, they were not organized and there was practically but one party in existence.

Reputable Causes.
Until that time nominations for president and vice president had been made by partisan caucuses of the members of congress. As long as there were two parties of approximately equal strength this system was satisfactory because it was calculated to secure harmonious party support for the chosen standard bearer. But as the Federalist party became more and more ineffective, the conflicting ambitions of the anti-Monroe leaders brought the caucus into disrepute. No ambitious leader was willing to leave the choice to a caucus susceptible to influences of wire pulling when there was abundant opportunity to carry the matter to the states for final decision.

There had been no effort to establish a uniform method of choosing presidential electors in the several states, and the whole system was chaotic. The electors were chosen by general state ticket, according to the now established uniform practice in some of the states; while in others they were elected by districts, and in others they were chosen by the legislature. In each state one of these three methods would be selected for each presidential election, according to the judgment of the leaders of the majority in the state legislature, a judgment always based upon considerations of party warfare. As a result, the whole system was a little interest in the presidential election and were concerned with state politics, almost to the utter exclusion of national affairs. It was generally accepted that the leaders at Washington would choose the president, and that the people had no business to interfere with their choice.

Hard to Shake Off English Influence.
Although the adoption of the constitution had set up a government differing radically in form from that of England, it was impossible for English custom to instantly be shaken off. The influence of British institutions. There were two parties in England, but both of them were represented in all phases of political activity by men who were acknowledged to occupy a position socially superior to the common people. These men and their class, regardless of their partisan affiliations, were then and still are known as the governing class. This practice was followed in the American Democracy. The Federalists, Adams, Jay and Marshall, as well as the Democrats, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, were all social aristocrats. However radical may have been Mr. Jefferson's democratic political theories, and however he may have gone in decrying the superiority of the aristocracy, he was by birth and education a representative of the ruling classes.

In the generation of political leaders which appeared on the stage in the presidency of 1810 like Clay and Calhoun also were of this same class. Violent as they sometimes were in their political disputes, until 1823 they were all agreed, and their position that only men trained especially in the profession and statecraft should be entrusted with public office, was not questioned in any quarter.

Presidential Succession.
With the exception of the four years of the Adams administration, the president always had been a Virginian, and a member of a certain aristocratic clan. It had become the accepted rule that either the vice president or some member of the cabinet should succeed to the chief magistracy. Washington was succeeded by vice president Adams, Adams by Jefferson, and Jefferson by Madison. Madison was succeeded by state secretary Monroe, and Monroe's second term was about to expire and as there was but one party the question of succession was much mooted.

John Quincy Adams, secretary of state, thought that he was in line of succession, according to the practice of years. William H. Crawford, secretary of the treasury, John C. Calhoun, secretary of war, and Henry Clay, speaker of the house of representatives, also aspired to succeed Monroe in the white house. These three cabinet members and the speaker of the house all were together in Washington, and they had no thought but that they would be permitted to fight the matter out among themselves and the others of their caste of professional politicians.

But they were destined to be disappointed. A new generation of people had sprung up who were not bound in any fashion by the memories of British customs. They were beginning to demand a more direct opportunity to participate in the affairs of government. In state after state the legislatures, in response to popular demand, had been forced to extend the suffrage by removing or reducing property qualifications.

Tennesseeans Start Revolt.
In the spring of 1823 the citizens of Blount county, Tennessee, held a mass meeting at their county seat of Maryville, and adopted resolutions which embodied for the first time a statement of the new idea of politics, a statement that any man has a right to aspire to any office, without regard to his having filled or not filled public office in the past. The mass meeting praised Andrew Jackson. The Tennessee legislature formally nominated Andrew Jackson for president of the

United States, at the same time calling upon the people of the other states to overthrow the political oligarchy at Washington and elect Andrew Jackson, and to insist upon the popular election of presidential electors.

Calhoun withdrew from the presidential race and became a candidate for vice president. An attempt was made to elect a Democratic candidate, but only 66 of the 261 members of congress attended the meeting, which solemnly declared William H. Crawford of Georgia to be the regular Democratic-Republican nominee for president of the United States. The older generation of Democrats, including Jefferson, the founder of the party, and Madison and Monroe, were "regular" and supported Crawford. In 18 states the electors chosen by the people states the electors were chosen by the people, and in six by the legislatures. Jackson received a large plurality of the popular vote, and also a plurality, but not a majority of the electoral vote. The election for president went to the house of representatives. Henry Clay was speaker of the house, but as he was the fourth candidate in the electoral college, his name under the constitution could not be considered.

The vote was cast by states, the Clay men voting for Adams, and Adams was elected, receiving the vote of 13 states against seven for Jackson and four for Crawford. Calhoun was elected vice president.

Clay was at once appointed secretary of state in the new cabinet, and the Jackson men charged that Clay had given his strength to Adams in consideration of a promise to be appointed to the premiership. This was denounced as a "corrupt bargain," and justly, as it was made a major political issue. The majority of the members of the house elected in 1824 were inclined to support the administration, as Adams had declined to use the appointing power, and had continued the offices of the Monroe administration in power.

But the people were not content. They felt that the political aristocrats at Washington had conspired to defeat for the presidency the man who was evidently the choice of a great plurality of the people.

A Veritable Revolution.
The congressional campaign of 1826 was a veritable revolution. The old style statesmen were retired and representatives of the "plain people" were selected to succeed them. When the elections were over it was found that the house was composed of 128 anti-Adams men to 85 Adams men. Practically all of the new congress were Democrats, but this revolution was to divide that party and usher in the new Whig party. But the political effect of the revolution was tremendous. Every legislator in the union but one was forced to provide for the popular election of presidential electors, and from that day until this political nomination, in theory at least, have had their place in the people. That the same revolution established the modern spoils system and made possible a modern political boss does not detract from its glory in view of the fact that its engineers were plotting to destroy the aristocracy, not knowing what the future might bring forth.

New Party Alignment.
The general movement for greater popular participation in government which began at the close of the first of 1812, and which won its first national election in 1826, gained complete control of the federal government in 1828. The year 1828 was a year of great change. Jackson and John C. Calhoun were the Democratic-Republican candidates for president against John Quincy Adams and Richard Rush, nominees of the National Republicans.

During the Adams administration all of the political leaders in the country claimed to be loyal members and true representatives of the historic Democratic-Republican party. In the first half of that administration the party in congress were usually designated as Adams and anti-Adams. As the campaign of 1828 approached, the opposition to the administration centered upon the support of Jackson and became known as Jackson men. The Adams men, unwilling to limit their allegiance to one man, assumed the name National Republicans. The Jackson men then claimed sole title to the old party name of Democratic-Republican. The word Republican appearing in the title of both parties gave rise to confusion and the Jackson men dropped it and retained only the title Democratic, which still endures. The old Federalist element flocked to the support of the Adams-Clay faction, but to them the word Republican was offensive.

Therefore, it happened that while the opposition to Jackson was formally known as the National Republican party, in practice its members were called Whigs and after a few years the party officially adopted the old English appellation. In the campaign of 1828 the Democrats and Whigs faced each other in a square fight, and for the first time in the history of the country there was a general national political campaign.

Foreign Policy Involved.
The principal issues which had divided the old Federalist and Republican parties hinged upon questions of foreign policy. The republic had severed its political connection with Europe, but its internal commerce was not self-supporting and it was compelled to lean upon foreign trade for existence. The first sharp division resulted from the Jay treaty with England, and from that time until the war of 1812 foreign commerce and foreign policies deter-

The principal issues which had divided the old Federalist and Republican parties hinged upon questions of foreign policy. The republic had severed its political connection with Europe, but its internal commerce was not self-supporting and it was compelled to lean upon foreign trade for existence. The first sharp division resulted from the Jay treaty with England, and from that time until the war of 1812 foreign commerce and foreign policies deter-

Manager Walker of the opera house is up from San Antonio. Maurice McKelligan leaves for Torreon, Mex., tonight to be gone ten days.

Randolph came in from the west last night in his private car and goes back today.

Captain Derby has returned to New Orleans after a short stay in this city. Commissioner Osorno, secretary of the Mexican government, will be in this city and forwarded as needed.

Troop A, fifth cavalry, stationed at Ft. Bliss, has returned from the practice march into the Sacramento mountains.

Abe Martin



Even folks that know it all occasionally consult a lawyer. It's no trouble 't' win in th' end.

mined the issues upon which the people divided.

Industrial Era Starts.

The embargo and non-intercourse acts of the Jefferson and Madison regimes, hated as they were by the commercial interests, afforded a complete protective system which encouraged home industries. Pennsylvania especially began to build up manufactures, being followed by New Jersey, New York and New England. The invention of the cotton gin in this country and the improvement of spinning machinery in England created such a demand for cotton that slave labor in the cotton states became irresistible and the financial interests of the south did not discover the need of investing money in anything except cotton plantations. The result of the war of 1812, the overthrow of Napoleon, the beginning of the long peace in Europe, the rapid growth of the United States and the development of the territory between the Alleghenies and the Mississippi, also operated to make the Republic more independent of foreign affairs.

In the meantime the Federalist party had collapsed, and the Republicans were in entire control of the government by virtue of their position with respect to foreign policies. Then for the first time domestic problems pressed for settlement. In 1816 at the behest of Pennsylvania, congress enacted a protective tariff which resulted in further stimulating the American industries. The strict constructionists and the latitudinarians again clashed upon the question of whether the federal government possessed the power under the constitution to appropriate money for the canals and other internal improvements.

Clay Leads Protectionists.

Henry Clay, who had come into national prominence in the Young Republican revolt in 1810, placed himself at the head of the progressive faction. He formulated a protective tariff doctrine which he named the American system. He was heartily in favor of internal improvements, and he was so thoroughly devoted to the business of advancing the material prosperity of the country that he deprecated the election of purely political questions into the national forum. Thus he always was ready with a compromise measure to stave off the final reckoning on political questions. He might save his industrial program from disturbance. He was a protectionist, because he believed protection would enrich the north; he was for internal improvements because they would develop and enrich the west, and he was for slavery because it would enrich the south. He flattered himself, and the country agreed with him, that he had forever taken the slavery question out of politics, but he was mistaken. In 1820, in his second Young Republican days he had defeated the bill to recharter the Bank of the United States, but the panic of 1816 caused him to change his mind, and in consequence with his general compromise policy he thought that to make the material future of the country he became a staunch defender of the bank and therefore an ally of the money power.

New Democrats in Power.

But, unfortunately for Clay, there were important political questions which could not be compromised and which, in the minds of a great majority of the people, were more important than the economic and fiscal questions which Clay thought to make the paramount issues. In state after state the ruling classes had been compelled by popular revolutions to grant new constitutions which extended the right of suffrage, which abolished or reduced property qualifications, and which embodied reforms demanded by the new Democracy. The oligarchies overthrown in the states were not clearly different in form from that of the government of the federalists who had assumed the power and authority to select presidents and administer the affairs of the government. It was inevitable that this general Democratic revolution should attack the national government. Defeated in 1824 by what they were pleased to believe a corrupt bargain, the new Democrats, with a war hero for their leader, gained control of congress in 1826, and of the presidency two years later.

The Whigs, under Adams and Clay, unable to combat openly the Democratic demand for popular participation in government, sought to create a diversion.

(Continued on Next Page.)

14 YEARS AGO TO DAY

(From The Herald of this date, 1896)

The big hydraulic jacks, used at the artesian well, were taken to the upper dam site this morning to lift the six inch pipe sunk there.

Rector and Mrs. Martin held open house from 5 to 9 at St. Clement's rectory, where nearly 500 people called to pay their respects.

Bandmaster Pitzer has ordered the second Hungarian rhapsody for the McGinty band. President Reckhart of the band intends shortly to have two band practices every week.

The Glasgow-Magoffin bridal party departed on the delayed Southern Pacific train. The 18th infantry band played at the Magoffin residence all afternoon and afterwards a ball was given in the court house.

The present cold snap is the tail end of the big snow storm that is making things uncomfortable in Kansas and Nebraska.